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NEW JERSEY WORKPLACE FATALITIES, 2002

Fatal work injuries totaled 129 in 2002 for New Jersey, according to the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Regional Commissioner Sheila Watkins noted that this year's workplace fatalities were identical to the total number of fatal injuries recorded in 2001. The three leading causes of work place fatalities in 2002 were highway crashes (28), homicides (22), and falls to lower level (20); these three groups¹ accounted for more than one-half of the deaths in the State.

Highway crashes was the leading cause of on-the-job fatalities for both the nation and the State of New Jersey. The number of highway crashes in New Jersey was at its highest level since the series began in 1992 and accounted for 22 percent of fatal work injuries in 2002. (See table A.) Nationally, highway crashes accounted for one-quarter of all fatal work injuries. The number of work-related homicides in New Jersey was at its highest level since 1995 and accounted for 17 percent of fatal occupational injuries. Work-related deaths due to homicides accounted for 11 percent of the U.S. total. Fatalities resulting from falls to lower level declined for the first time in four years in New Jersey. Fatal falls to lower level accounted for 16 percent of work-related deaths in New Jersey and 11 percent of the U.S. total.

Table A. Fatal occupational injuries in New Jersey by selected event groups, 1992-2002

Year	Total fatalities	Highway crashes		Homicides		Falls to lower level	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1992	138	22	16	29	21	17	12
1993	145	25	17	20	14	27	19
1994	114	15	13	22	19	13	11
1995	118	24	20	24	20	13	11
1996	100	18	18	14	14	7	7
1997	101	9	9	15	15	16	16
1998	103	21	20	13	13	14	14
1999	104	16	15	15	14	21	20
2000	115	17	15	10	9	22	19
2001	129	22	17	17	13	22	17
2002	129	28	22	22	17	20	16

¹ Fatal events are categorized into several major groupings including transportation incidents, assaults and violent acts, and falls. These major groups are further broken down into more detailed groups. For example, transportation incidents include highway incidents and aircraft incidents; assaults and violent acts include homicides and self-inflicted incidents; and falls includes falls to lower level (as from a roof or ladder) and falls on same level (as due to grease on floor or ice on sidewalk).

Other leading causes of work place fatalities in 2002 in New Jersey were pedestrian, nonpassenger struck by vehicle, mobile equipment (12) and struck by object (8). Both of these events showed little or no change in the number of fatalities over the year. Together, these two groups were responsible for 16 percent of fatal work injuries in New Jersey.

Nationwide, a total of 5,524 fatal work injuries were reported in 2002, a decline of 7 percent from 2001, excluding work-related fatalities that resulted from the September 11 terrorist attacks. The count for 2002 was the lowest ever recorded by the fatality census, which has been conducted yearly since 1992. All but one of the major event categories recorded a decline, the exception being exposure to harmful substances or environments (up 8 percent). At the more detailed level, the number of job-related deaths from highway crashes decreased by 3 percent from 2001, but continued to be the leading cause of on-the-job fatalities. Fatalities resulting from falls to lower level declined for the first time since 1998, from 700 in 2001 to 634 in 2002, a drop of 9 percent. Workplace homicides were down 5 percent in 2002, from 643 in 2001 to 609 in 2002. The number of workplace homicides in 2002 was the lowest recorded in the fatality census and represented a 44 percent decline from the high of 1,080 workplace homicides recorded in 1994. (See table B.)

Additional Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries data is available on the BLS Internet site at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm>. Data can be accessed in two ways, through Selective Access, which allows quick access to particular items, or via the special request FTP service, which allows access to an extensive collection of flat text files. The Mid-Atlantic Information Office can provide assistance accessing these files by calling (215) 597-3282.

Table B. Fatal occupational injuries in the United States by selected event groups, 1992-2002

Year	Total fatalities	Highway crashes		Falls to lower level		Homicides	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1992	6,217	1,158	19	507	8	1,044	17
1993	6,331	1,242	20	534	8	1,074	17
1994	6,632	1,343	20	580	9	1,080	16
1995	6,275	1,346	21	578	9	1,036	17
1996	6,202	1,346	22	610	10	927	15
1997	6,238	1,393	22	653	10	860	14
1998	6,055	1,442	24	625	10	714	12
1999	6,054	1,496	25	634	10	651	11
2000	5,920	1,365	23	659	11	677	11
2001 ¹	5,915	1,409	24	700	12	643	11
2002	5,524	1,372	25	634	11	609	11

¹The BLS national news release issued September 25, 2002 reported a total of 5,900 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2001. Since then, an additional 15 job-related fatalities were identified, bringing the total job-related fatality count for 2001 to 5,915. Totals for 2001 exclude fatalities due to the events of September 11, 2001 which claimed the lives of 2,886 persons in work status.

Key characteristics of workplace fatalities in New Jersey:

- Men accounted for 95 percent (123) of the work-related fatalities in the State. Transportation incidents, which include highway, non-highway, pedestrian, air, water, and rail, accounted for one-third of these deaths. Of the women fatally injured on the job (6), all but one died as a result of transportation incidents. (See table 2).
- In New Jersey, 59 percent of those who died from a workplace injury were white, non-Hispanic; 26 percent were Hispanic or Latino; and 11 percent were black, non-Hispanic. The leading cause of death for white, non-Hispanic (76) and Hispanic or Latino (33) workers was transportation incidents, while the primary cause of job-related death for black, non-Hispanic (14) was assaults and violent acts. (See table 2.)

Key characteristics of workplace fatalities in New Jersey: (continued)

- Workers 25-54 years old -- the prime working age group -- made up two-thirds, or 86, of the State's work-related fatalities in 2002. (See table 2.)
- Eighty-eight percent of workers killed on-the-job in New Jersey worked for wages and salaries, the rest were self-employed. Wage and salary workers died primarily from transportation incidents, while the leading cause of death for the self-employed was assaults and violent acts. (See table 2.)
- Four industry divisions accounted for two-thirds of the workplace fatalities in the State -- construction (25), transportation and public utilities (22), services (20), and retail trade (19). (See table 3.) Work-related deaths in construction were mainly due to falls. The leading cause of workplace fatalities in transportation and public utilities and retail trade was transportation incidents, while deaths in services were primarily due to assaults and violent acts.
- Truck drivers (13) and supervisors and proprietors, sales (9) accounted for 17 percent of all work-related deaths in the State. The primary cause of death for truck drivers was transportation incidents, while supervisors and proprietors, sales died mainly from assaults and violent acts. (See table 4.)

TECHNICAL NOTES

Definitions

For a fatality to be included in the census, the decedent must have been employed (that is working for pay, compensation, or profit) at the time of the event, engaged in a legal work activity, or present at the site of the incident as a requirement of his or her job. These criteria are generally broader than those used by federal and state agencies administering specific laws and regulations. (Fatalities that occur during a person's commute to or from work are excluded from the census counts.)

Data presented in this release include deaths occurring in 2002 that resulted from traumatic occupational injuries. An injury is defined as any intentional or unintentional wound or damage to the body resulting from acute exposure to energy, such as heat, electricity, or kinetic energy from a crash, or from the absence of such essentials as heat or oxygen caused by a specific event, incident, or series of events within a single workday or shift. Included are open wounds, intracranial and internal injuries, heatstroke, hypothermia, asphyxiation, acute poisonings resulting from short-term exposures limited to the worker's shift, suicides and homicides, and work injuries listed as underlying or contributory causes of death.

Information on work-related fatal illnesses is not reported in the BLS census and is excluded from the attached tables because the latency period of many occupational illnesses and the difficulty of linking illnesses to work make identification of a universe problematic.

Measurement techniques and limitations

Data for the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries are compiled from various federal, state, and local administrative sources--including death certificates, workers' compensation reports and claims, reports to various regulatory agencies, medical examiner reports, and police reports--as well as news and other non-governmental reports. Diverse sources are used because studies have shown that no single source captures all job-related fatalities. Source documents are matched so that each fatality is counted only once. To ensure that a fatality occurred while the decedent was at work, information is verified from two or more independent source documents or from a source document and a follow-up questionnaire. Approximately 30 data elements are collected, coded, and tabulated, including information about the worker, the fatal incident, and the machinery or equipment involved.

Federal/state

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries includes data for all fatal work injuries, whether they are covered by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) or other federal or state agencies or are outside the scope of regulatory coverage. Thus, any comparison between the BLS fatality census counts and those released by other agencies should take into account the different coverage requirements and definitions being used.

Several federal and state agencies have jurisdiction over workplace safety and health. OSHA and affiliated agencies in states with approved safety programs cover the largest portion of the nation's workers. However, injuries and illnesses occurring in certain industries or activities, such as coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and highway, water, rail, and air transportation, are excluded from OSHA coverage because they are covered by other federal agencies, such as the Mine Safety and Health Administration and various agencies within the Department of Transportation.

Fatalities occurring in activities regulated by federal agencies other than OSHA accounted for about 15 percent of the fatal work injuries in 2002. Fatalities occurring among several other groups of workers are generally not covered by any federal or state agencies. These groups include self-employed and unpaid family workers, which accounted for about 19 percent of the fatalities; laborers on small farms, accounting for about 1 percent of the fatalities; and state and local government employees in states without OSHA-approved safety programs, which accounted for about 4 percent. (Approximately one-half of the states have approved OSHA safety programs, which cover state and local government employees.)

Acknowledgments

BLS thanks the New Jersey Department of Health for their efforts in collecting accurate, comprehensive, and useful data on fatal work injuries. BLS also appreciates the efforts of all federal, state, local, and private sector agencies that submitted source documents used to identify fatal work injuries. Among these agencies are the Occupational Safety and Health Administration; the National Transportation Safety Board; the U.S. Coast Guard; the Mine Safety and Health Administration; the Employment Standards Administration (Federal Employees' Compensation and Longshore and Harbor Workers' divisions); the Department of Energy; state vital statistics registrars, coroners, and medical examiners; state departments of health, labor and industries, and workers' compensation agencies; state and local police departments; and state farm bureaus.

TABLE 1. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and major private industry division, New Jersey, 2002

Event or exposure ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Private Industry ² (percent)								
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total	129	9.3	--	19.4	8.5	17.1	5.4	14.7	--	15.5
Transportation incidents	46	13.0	--	6.5	8.7	21.7	--	21.7	--	10.9
Highway incident	28	17.9	--	--	--	32.1	--	14.3	--	10.7
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	15	--	--	--	--	40.0	--	--	--	--
Moving in same direction	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming	4	--	--	--	--	75.0	--	--	--	--
Moving in intersection	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moving and standing vehicle, mobile equipment--in roadway	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle struck stationary object or equipment in roadway	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle struck stationary object, equipment on side of road	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Noncollision incident	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Noncollision incident, n.e.c.	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonhighway incident, except rail, air, water	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Noncollision incident	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian, nonpassenger struck by vehicle, mobile equipment	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	50.0	--	--
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment on side of road	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in parking lot or non-roadway area	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	71.4	--	--
Assaults and violent acts	28	--	--	--	--	14.3	--	28.6	--	25.0
Homicides	22	--	--	--	--	18.2	--	36.4	--	27.3
Hitting, kicking, beating	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Shooting	14	--	--	--	--	28.6	--	35.7	--	21.4
Stabbing	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Self-inflicted injury	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Suicide, attempted suicide	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with objects and equipment	13	30.8	--	30.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object	8	37.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by falling object	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Compressed or pinched by rolling, sliding, or shifting objects	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls	21	--	--	47.6	--	19.0	--	--	--	14.3
Fall to lower level	20	--	--	50.0	--	20.0	--	--	--	--
Fall from ladder	6	--	--	66.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from roof	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level, n.e.c.	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	14	--	--	42.9	--	--	--	--	--	28.6
Contact with electric current	4	--	--	75.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	42.9
Fires and explosions	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Explosion	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

² Classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987*

³ Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Division B) in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified."

Data for 2002 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics and event or exposure, New Jersey, 2002

Worker characteristics	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ¹ (percent)					
		Transportation incidents ²	Assaults and violent acts ³	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total	129	35.7	21.7	10.1	16.3	10.9	5.4
Employee Status							
Wage and Salary Workers ⁴	113	38.1	19.5	8.8	15.9	12.4	5.3
Self-employed ⁵	16	18.8	37.5	18.8	18.8	--	--
Sex							
Men	123	33.3	22.0	10.6	17.1	11.4	5.7
Women	6	83.3	--	--	--	--	--
Age							
Under 16 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 17 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 to 19 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24 years	14	42.9	--	--	35.7	--	--
25 to 34 years	21	38.1	23.8	--	19.0	--	--
35 to 44 years	35	28.6	20.0	11.4	8.6	22.9	8.6
45 to 54 years	30	46.7	20.0	13.3	10.0	--	--
55 to 64 years	17	--	47.1	17.6	23.5	--	--
65 years and over	10	60.0	--	--	--	--	--
Race or Ethnic Origin							
White, non-Hispanic	76	36.8	17.1	10.5	17.1	13.2	--
Black, non-Hispanic	14	35.7	42.9	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino	33	30.3	21.2	15.2	24.2	--	--
Asian or Pacific Islander	6	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

² Includes highway, nonhighway, pedestrian, air, water, and rail fatalities.

³ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and assaults by animals.

⁴ May include volunteers and other workers receiving compensation.

⁵ Includes paid and unpaid family workers, and may include owners of incorporated businesses, or members of partnerships.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

Data for 2002 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE 3. Fatal occupational injuries by industry, New Jersey, 1997 to 2002

Industry ¹	1997 (number)	1998 (number)	1999 (number)	2000 (number)	2001 (number)	2002	
						Number	Percent
Total	101	103	104	115	129	129	100.0
Private Industry	86	97	96	99	115	118	91.5
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	3	6	12	9	10	12	9.3
Agricultural production-crops	--	--	--	3	--	--	--
Agricultural services	--	4	--	6	5	8	6.2
Landscape and horticultural services	--	4	--	6	5	7	5.4
Lawn and garden services	--	--	--	3	--	6	4.7
Ornamental shrub and tree services	--	--	--	3	3	--	--
Fishing, hunting, and trapping	--	--	8	--	--	--	--
Commercial fishing	--	--	8	--	--	--	--
Shellfish	--	--	8	--	--	--	--
Construction	26	23	25	25	32	25	19.4
General building contractors	7	9	6	4	4	3	2.3
Residential building construction	5	6	4	4	--	--	--
Single-family homes	5	6	3	--	--	--	--
Residential buildings, other than single-family	--	--	--	3	--	--	--
Nonresidential building construction	--	3	--	--	--	--	--
Nonresidential buildings, other than industrial buildings and warehouses	--	3	--	--	--	--	--
Heavy construction, except building	4	--	--	3	6	--	--
Highway and street construction	--	--	--	--	3	--	--
Heavy construction, except highway	--	--	--	--	3	--	--
Special trade contractors	15	12	17	18	22	20	15.5
Plumbing, heating, air-conditioning	--	--	--	4	--	3	2.3
Electrical work	--	--	--	4	3	--	--
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	--	--	--	--	3	3	2.3
Masonry, stonework, and other stone work	--	--	--	--	3	3	2.3
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	4	3	--	4	7	7	5.4
Miscellaneous special trade contractors	5	7	8	5	5	3	2.3
Structural steel erection	3	3	--	--	3	--	--
Manufacturing	9	6	6	11	13	11	8.5
Stone, clay, and glass products	--	--	--	--	3	--	--
Transportation and public utilities	24	26	20	22	27	22	17.1
Local and interurban passenger transit	4	3	3	4	5	4	3.1
Taxicabs	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trucking and warehousing	12	17	9	13	14	12	9.3
Trucking and courier services, except air	10	16	8	11	13	12	9.3
Local trucking without storage	--	8	5	6	6	4	3.1
Trucking, except local	10	7	3	3	4	6	4.7
Water transportation	--	3	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation by air	--	--	--	--	3	--	--
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wholesale trade	--	10	6	3	5	7	5.4
Wholesale trade--durable goods	--	7	--	--	--	4	3.1
Miscellaneous durable goods	--	3	--	--	--	--	--
Scrap and waste materials	--	3	--	--	--	--	--
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	--	3	4	--	3	3	2.3
Groceries and related products	--	--	3	--	--	--	--
Retail trade	10	12	11	13	13	19	14.7
Food stores	--	--	3	--	--	--	--
Automotive dealers and service stations	--	3	3	3	--	--	--
Gasoline service stations	--	--	--	3	--	--	--
Eating and drinking places	--	--	3	3	6	5	3.9
Eating places	--	--	--	3	5	--	--
Miscellaneous retail	--	5	--	3	4	6	4.7
Miscellaneous shopping goods stores	--	--	--	--	3	--	--
Nonstore retailers	--	--	--	--	--	3	2.3
Direct selling establishments	--	--	--	--	--	3	2.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	--	--	5	--	3	--	--
Real estate	--	--	4	--	3	--	--
Real estate operators and lessors	--	--	--	--	3	--	--
Operators of apartment buildings	--	--	--	--	3	--	--
Services	10	13	11	15	12	20	15.5
Hotels and other lodging places	--	--	--	3	--	--	--
Business services	4	--	--	5	4	6	4.7
Services to buildings	--	--	--	3	--	--	--
Miscellaneous business services	--	--	--	--	--	4	3.1
Business Services, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	--	3	2.3
Auto repair, services, and parking	--	5	--	--	--	3	2.3
Automotive repair shops	--	--	--	--	--	3	2.3
General automotive repair shops	--	--	--	--	--	3	2.3

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3. Fatal occupational injuries by industry, New Jersey, 1997 to 2002 (continued)

Industry ¹	1997 (number)	1998 (number)	1999 (number)	2000 (number)	2001 (number)	2002	
						Number	Percent
Government³	15	6	8	16	14	11	8.5
Local Government	9	--	7	7	9	6	4.7
Services	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Educational services	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Elementary and secondary schools	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public Administration	6	--	5	--	8	5	3.9
Justice, public order, and safety	3	--	5	--	7	--	--
Public order and safety	3	--	5	--	7	--	--
Police protection	3	--	5	--	4	--	--
Fire protection	--	--	--	--	3	--	--

¹ Classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987*

² Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Division B) in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

³ Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown

separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified."

Data for 2002 are preliminary; data for previous years are final.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE 4. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, New Jersey, 2002

Occupation ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ² (percent)					
		Transportation incidents ³	Assaults and violent acts ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total	129	35.7	21.7	10.1	16.3	10.9	5.4
Managerial and professional specialty	7	--	42.9	--	--	--	--
Executive, administrative, and managerial	4	--	75.0	--	--	--	--
Professional specialty	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Technical, sales, and administrative support	21	33.3	47.6	--	--	--	--
Technicians and related support occupations	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales occupations	13	23.1	69.2	--	--	--	--
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	9	--	66.7	--	--	--	--
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	4	75.0	--	--	--	--	--
Mail and message distributing occupations	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service occupations	18	38.9	16.7	--	16.7	--	16.7
Protective service occupations	9	33.3	--	--	--	--	33.3
Firefighting and fire prevention occupations, including supervisors	3	--	--	--	--	--	100.0
Guards, including supervisors	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service occupations, except protective and household	9	44.4	--	--	--	--	--
Cleaning and building service occupations, except household	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Janitors and cleaners	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, forestry, and fishing	12	41.7	--	33.3	--	--	--
Other agricultural and related occupations	10	50.0	--	30.0	--	--	--
Related agricultural occupations	8	37.5	--	37.5	--	--	--
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Precision production, craft, and repair	30	13.3	13.3	13.3	36.7	16.7	--
Mechanics and repairers	9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mechanics and repairers, except supervisors	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, repairers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction trades	19	--	--	15.8	52.6	15.8	--
Supervisors, construction occupations	7	--	--	--	42.9	--	--
Supervisors, n.e.c.	4	--	--	--	75.0	--	--
Construction trades, except supervisors	12	--	--	--	58.3	25.0	--
Roofers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	40	52.5	17.5	--	10.0	12.5	--
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machine operators and tenders, except precision	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	26	57.7	19.2	--	--	--	--
Motor vehicle operators	20	60.0	20.0	--	--	--	--
Truck drivers	13	69.2	--	--	--	--	--
Driver-sales workers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Taxicab drivers and chauffeurs	4	--	75.0	--	--	--	--
Material moving equipment operators	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10	50.0	--	--	--	--	--
Construction laborers	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Laborers, except construction	4	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Based on the 1990 Occupational Classification System developed by the Bureau of the Census.

² Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

³ Includes highway, nonhighway, pedestrian, air, water, and rail fatalities.

⁴ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and assaults by animals.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified."

Data for 2002 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries